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The platform of the Fifth Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly, honoured by the presence of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung

Fifth Session of Fifth SPA Held Grandly, Attended by the Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

In the presence of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, the Fifth Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly was held in a grand style from April 8 to 10 at the Mansudae Assembly Hall in Pyongyang, the capital of the revolution.

Placed with due respect on the platform was a portrait of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who has been leading our Party and our people along the highway of victory and glory and opened a new era of great national prosperity and development in this land.

On the background of the platform was a picture of the peaks of Mt. Paekdu-san, the holy mountain of revolution, symbolizing the glorious revolutionary traditions—the eternal roots of our Party and our revolution—and also hanging unfurled there was a flag of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the banner of freedom and happiness of our people.

Attending the session were deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly who are representatives of workers, peasants, soldiers and working intellectuals.

Functionaries of Party and power bodies, economic organs, educational institutions, the People's Army, working people's organizations, scientific, cultural, public health, art and press organs and labour innovators were present at the session as observers.

Invited there were diplomatic envoys of foreign countries in Pyongyang.

At 10 a.m., April 8, respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, appeared on the platform.

That moment, the stormy cheers of "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and thunderous applause broke out, filling the meeting hall with surging emotion and excitement.

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TELEGRAMS

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Kim Il**, Premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of condolence to Comrade **Mao Tsetung**, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Comrade **Chu Teh**, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, and Comrade **Chou En-lai**, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, on the death of Comrade Tung Pi-wu, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the DPRK, and Comrade **Kim Il**, Premier of the Administration Council of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to Comrade **Janos Kadar**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Comrade **Pal Losonczi**, President of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Comrade **Jeno Fork**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, on the 30th anniversary of the liberation of Hungary, the national holiday of her people.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, and Comrade **Kim Il**, Premier of the Administration Council of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to His Majesty **Savang Vatthana**, King of the Kingdom of Laos, His Highness Prince **Souphanouvong**, President of the National Coalition Political Council of Laos, and His Highness Prince **Souvanna Phouma**, Prime Minister of the Provisional National Union Government of Laos, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the establishment of the National Coalition Political Council of Laos and the Provisional National Union Government of Laos.

"The Theses on the Rural Question Authored by the Great Leader President KIM IL SUNG Is the Programme of Building a Communist Countryside on the Basis of Juche Philosophy"

Members of "Committee for Study of the Juche Idea of the Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG" of Palestinians in Egypt Hold Seminar on 11th Anniversary of Publication of Great Theses on Rural Question

The members of the "Committee for Study of the Juche Idea of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung" of Palestinians in Egypt recently held a seminar in Alexandria on the Theses on the rural question authored by the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the publication of "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," an immortal classic work of the great leader.

Hung in place of honour on the wall of the hall was a portrait of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The floor was taken at the seminar by Ramadan Sawapi, Chairman of the "Committee for Study of the Juche Idea of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung" of Palestinians and Chairman of the Alexandria branch of the Palestine Liberation Organization, and members of the Committee.

In his speech Chairman Ramadan Sawapi said:

Already in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, President Kim Il Sung, the sun of mankind, the great leader of the peoples of the fighting countries and the respected and beloved leader whom we members of the Committee for Study of the Juche Idea infinitely revere as one, founded an idea on the solution of the peasant question, firmly basing himself on Juche philosophy, and personally laid the historical roots for the solution of the peasant question in the guerrilla base.

After the country's liberation he carried out an agrarian reform in order to solve the land question, the fundamental question in the countryside, along with other democratic reforms, and freed the peasants from the feudal exploitation.

After the war the great leader put forth the outstanding theoretical and practical problems on modernizing agriculture and accelerated the agricultural cooperativization on a full scale.

In Korea the agricultural cooperativization was finally completed on a nation-wide scale under the wise leadership of the great leader.

Later, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung published the great Theses on the rural question, the programme of building a communist countryside, he said, and continued:

The great Theses on the rural question which serves as a beacon for the communist solution of the rural question, came into being thanks to respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung.

The respected and beloved leader has taught:

"For the successful solution of the peasant and agricultural questions under socialism, it is imperative to adhere firmly to three basic principles in rural work.

"First, the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions should be thoroughly carried out in the rural areas;

"Second, the working-class leadership of the peasantry, the assistance of industry to agriculture, and the support of the towns to the countryside should be strengthened in every way;

"Third, the guidance and management of agriculture should be brought continuously to approach the advanced level of enterprise management of industry, the bonds between all-people property and co-operative property should be strengthened, and co-operative property should be steadily brought closer to property of the whole people."

The technical, cultural and ideological revolutions are being vigorously pushed ahead in Korea on the basis of this profound philosophical idea on the solution of the rural question. Thanks to the support of towns to the countryside, the working-class leadership of the peasantry and the leadership and assistance of the Party and state of the working class to the countryside, Korea's agriculture has today brought about a leap unprecedented in the world history of agriculture and a change—modernization.

This is a fruit as precious as a jewel the Korean people have reaped in the field of agriculture firmly basing themselves on the Juche idea that impelled them to rely on their own efforts, under the leadership of President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the world people.

The members of the "Committee for Study of the Juche Idea of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung" of Palestinians will arm themselves with the great Juche idea of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung, learn from the successes and experiences gained by Korea in many fields and apply them in the cause of the Palestinian revolution for restoring their homeland.

Fathi Salim, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, said:

The Korean people produced over 7 million tons of grain last year, thereby demonstrating the superiority of socialist agriculture to many countries which suffered from drought.

The experiences and achievements gained by the Korean people in the implementation of the Theses on the rural question under the leadership of President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people and the beacon of the third world peoples, are the wealth of the developing third world peoples and us Palestinian people.

The line and policy of President Kim Il Sung is a line and policy which we must study and follow and carry into practice without fail in the realization of the revolutionary cause.

He declared in conclusion:

We will build Palestine following the model of Korea, a model of socialism, after the liberation of our country.

Gamal Hagaju, Deputy Secretary of the Union of Palestinian Students, spoke at the seminar.

He stressed:

The Theses on the rural question authored by the great leader President Kim Il Sung is the programme of building a communist countryside on the basis of Juche philosophy.

All the successes attained in the field of agriculture in Korea thanks to the fulfilment of the tasks set forth in the Theses on the rural question, clearly teach how the third world peoples and the Palestinian people should solve the agricultural question and peasant question in the future.

We Palestinian revolutionaries and people will thoroughly arm ourselves with the Juche idea of the great leader President Kim Il Sung, embody it in the liberation movement and build socialism splendidly like Korea in the land of Palestine after the restoration of our homeland.

(KCNA)

Under the Uplifted Banner of Three Revolutions Our Working People Effect Great Innovation and Leap on All Fronts of Huge Socialist Construction

Upholding the militant tasks put forward by the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in his New Year Address and at the Tenth Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Party, our working people are making uninterrupted innovation in production and construction through intensive speed campaign in all fields of the national economy.

More Factories and Enterprises Finish Their Six-Year Plan Assignments

Recently workers and technicians of factories and enterprises in South Hamgyong Province increased their production 1.5 times compared with the corresponding period of last year by enlisting and utilizing production reserves and potentialities to the maximum.

In the province over 300 factories and enterprises carried out their first quarterly plan more than one month ahead of schedule and over 200 have surpassed the level of production envisaged for the end of the Six-Year Plan or finished tre Six-Year Plan quota.

Among those taking the lead are the Chollima Ryongsong Machinery Plant, the factory to which Comrade Chu Won Sik belongs, the Hungnam Refinery and the Hamhung Woolen Textile Mill. In particular, the factory to which Comrade Chu Won Sik belongs carried out their January plan in only 13 days and successfully hit their first quarterly target and their Six-Year Plan assignments as of February 16.

Large and Long Belt Conveyer Introduced

The project of a large and long belt conveyer has entered its final stage at the Unryul Mine. This belt conveyer extends from the mouth of the mine to the West Sea. Its pier is so wide, enabling two lorries to run side by side.

The belt conveyer is able to remove in two-three days 100,000-200,000 tons of earth, or the equivalent of the amount to be transported by over 200 lorries. The earth carried by the belt conveyer pours down to be piled up on both sides of the pier, forming a big dyke which stems the sea to create a vast reclaimed land.

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Students of Seoul University in S. Korea Stage Anti-US Demonstration before Aggressive 8th US Army Headquarters Front Gate

The students of the Seoul University held a vigorous demonstration against the US and fascism and for democratization on April 3 before the front gate of the 8th US Army Headquarters, a stronghold of the US imperialist aggressor troops, according to a report from Seoul.

At 1:00 p.m. that day, more than 2,000 students of the university gathered at the front garden of the university library and published the April 3 declaration and resolution to expose and condemn the anti-popular crimes of the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique, mangy stooges of the US imperialists, before they fought fiercely against the puppet police who stood in rings throwing a cordon around the university. Some of the students took buses pretending as if they were coming home after stopping the demonstration in the university at about 8 o'clock in the evening to throw the enemy off the track. No sooner had they arrived at the designated spot—the suburban bus stop of Hangang street, Ryongsan Ward—than they got out of the buses all at once and advanced 1 km. to the 8th US Army Headquarters.

There the demonstrators sharply denounced the crimes of the US imperialist aggressors who, still illegally occupying south Korea, are giving a shot in the arm to the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique now on the verge of death and zealously egging them on to the suppression of the people and war preparations. They strongly demanded that the US imperialists stop interference in their struggle.

Perplexed by the sudden advance of students, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, at the bidding of their master, the US imperialists, let loose huge armed police forces to wantonly arrest more than 130 students.

However, the more their fascist repression is intensified, the higher the students' fighting spirit runs.

Another report said that students of the Seoul University who took part in the righteous struggle and were arrested that day are carrying on a hunger-strike for two days running in the detention house of the puppet police station in defiance of the enemy's threat and torture.

Programmatic Guideline of Struggle for Final Victory of Anti-Japanese Revolutionary War

On the Occasion of the 35th Anniversary of the Speech of the Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG Made at the Meeting of Military and Political Cadres of the KPRA at Falatzu

Thirty-five years have elapsed since the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made a historic speech at the Meeting of Military and Political Cadres of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army at Falatzu in Antu county in April 1940, which lit up the road of struggle for the final victory of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The internal and external situation was very difficult and complex at that time.

The wars of aggression waged by the fascist countries expanded into World War II and the fascist suppression of the Japanese imperialists against the Korean people reached its zenith.

In particular, the Japanese imperialists challenged the KPRA to the "final decisive battle" and launched a frantic offensive, mobilizing hundreds of thousands of their troops.

The fast change in the internal and external situation and the desperate military offensive of the enemy urgently required a new line of struggle.

Under this circumstance the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung called a Meeting of Military and Political Cadres of the KPRA in April 1940.

In his historic speech made at the meeting the leader summed up the successes and experiences gained in the course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle over the past ten years and elucidated the future fighting tasks in an all-round way.

Touching upon the inevitability of the collapse of Japanese imperialism and the factor in victory of our revolution, the great leader said in the following vein:

The enemy is stronger than us as yet. But they have numerous weak points, though formidable and, accordingly, they cannot stave off their final defeat. Although we are weak now, we have powerful potentialities to secure an ultimate victory definitively.

The leader analyzed the military situation of the enemy, acute shortage of war supplies, decrease of the enemy's fighting spirit and contradictions among the imperialist powers and so on and stressed that their fate was hanging in the balance.

The leader cited concrete examples to prove that our people would certainly win victory in their revolutionary struggle thanks to the intensification of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the positive support and encouragement of the revolutionary peoples of the world.

He emphasized that victory did not come of itself and that it must be won through struggle.

Further, the leader reviewed the rich experiences gained in applying guerilla tactics in the course of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

He referred to the fact that new military and strategical problems for the guerilla warfare—selection of the areas of military activities, establishment of guerilla bases of various forms, forms and methods of guerilla struggle, consolidation and development of the guerilla ranks, etc.—were presented and creatively solved in conformity with the constantly changing situation, revolutionary tasks and specific conditions of struggle from the beginning of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

In the next part of his speech the leader clarified the strategical tasks to be carried out to cope with the drastically changing internal and external situation and the desperate offensive of Japanese imperialism.

The great leader spoke in words to this effect:

In the period of strategical advance our main objective was to annihilate the enemy's huge manpower and capture large quantities of war equipment and materials from the enemy to ensure victory in the battle, but from now we should regard it as an important revolutionary and strategical task to preserve our revolutionary forces without a slightest loss until a definite period of time—until a decisive, great event is brought about.

In conclusion, the great leader stressed that all the difficulties should be tided over and a more valorous struggle be waged to win the final victory.

The substance of what he said was:

Of course, we deserve to be proud of our splendid exploits in the past ten years of struggle. But it may be too early for us to take pride in our exploits in the past struggle before we laugh last.

Let us pledge ourselves to travel hundreds of thousands of ri again for the ultimate victory, for the last laugh and for expulsion of the Japanese imperialist aggressors from Korea and Manchuria and for genuine liberation and independence of the Korean and Chinese peoples!

Then the dawn of victory will break over Korea—the three thousand ri land of golden tapestry.

The great leader's historic speech which is run through with the Juche idea that the master of the Korean revolution is the Korean people themselves and the Korean revolution should be carried out by the Korean people on their own responsibility is of great significance in the development of our revolution and the world revolution.

The speech of the leader which summed up the brilliant victories gained in our revolution and brightly illumined the road ahead of it in the period when the Korean revolution was undergoing stern trials owing to the unprecedented offensive of Japanese imperialism, instilled in the entire KPRA men and people the conviction of sure victory and revolutionary self-confidence and constituted a programmatic guideline in bringing them to get prepared to actively greet the great revolutionary event of national liberation.

The leader's speech did much toward hastening the defeat of Japanese imperialism, a shock brigade of fascism, and developing the national liberation struggle in colonies and the world revolutionary movement by scientifically elucidating the strategical and tactical policy for the ultimate victory of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

Immensely inspired by the great leader's speech, all the KPRA men and people staunchly fought along the one road of victory in revolution indicated by the leader, with boundless trust in and reverence for him and finally vanquished the Japanese imperialists and achieved the cause of the restoration of the country.

Greeting the 35th anniversary of the leader's historic speech, our people are filled with a firm resolve to fight stubbornly along the one road of revolution led by him, with the steel-strong conviction that the road indicated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution and the sun of the nation, is the road of victory and glory and nothing is impossible under the guidance of the leader.

Kim Ik Gwon

Working women visit the Chilgol historic spot to learn from Kang Ban Sok, mother of Korea

Great Mother's Revolutionary Spirit Will Be Everlasting

Greeting the 83rd anniversary of the birth of Kang Ban Sok, the great mother of Korea who gave birth to our respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and brought him up into the great leader, and an ardent revolutionary fighter who devoted her all to the struggle for the country's independence and the people's freedom and liberation, our people recall with deep emotion and boundless reverence her valuable feats and her undying revolutionary spirit.

Kang Ban Sok was born on April 21, 1892 as the second daughter of Kang Don Uk, a fervent patriot and revolutionary educationist.

She was educated in the anti-Japanese patriotic spirit by her father and her eldest brother Kang Jin Sok, an ardent anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter, while still very young. She had a strong hatred for the Japanese imperialists. She was a woman of distinguished character and quality.

Deprived of a chance to go to school because of abject poverty, she learned how to read and write the Korean letters independently, although busy working on the farm and doing household chores. She studied late into the night, even while working on the spinning wheel or at the loom, though much fatigued.

"The ignorant are no better than the blind. Their minds' eyes can be opened only when they learn how to read and write letters". These words suffice to show her strong determination and tireless efforts to study.

She married Kim Hyong Jik in 1908. As wife and comrade-in-arms of the revolutionary, she did all she could to help her husband and his comrades-in-arms in their revolutionary work, going through whatever storm and stress with fortitude by acting upon her adamant resolve to share her fate with him who was engaged in the revolutionary struggle against Japanese imperialism and for national liberation.

From different parts of the homeland and foreign countries many fighters came visiting Kim Hyong Jik, the outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement in our country, to receive instructions from him. She treated these visitors with pleasure, never betraying a slightest sign of fatigue. She willingly served meals and washed their clothes.

Really immeasurable was her lofty dedication to her husband Kim Hyong Jik and his comrades who worked devotedly for the revolution and to the struggle for Korea's independence.

Following the death of her husband, she carried forward his revolutionary cause and put heart and soul into the struggle for the restoration of the country and emancipation of women.

True to the revolutionary ideas of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung she instilled the hope of freedom and liberation into the minds of the Korean women who were slaved with no rights, in embittered sorrow of statelessness. She showed them the true way of struggle, awakened them politically and inspired them to the struggle—these women who thought their misery was destined from birth.

Under the guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung she organized the Women's Association in different parts and imbued the women with his revolutionary idea, the Juche idea.

Kang Ban Sok gave birth to Comrade Kim Il Sung and brought him up to become our great, respected and beloved leader. She exerted every possible effort to help him and his comrades-in-arms in their revolutionary activities.

She undertook the work of distributing the newspaper "Saenal" (New Day) personally published by the leader, and carried weapons and acted as a secret contact for the organization, breaking through the tight cordon of the enemy.

She helped her son in his revolutionary cause, not allowing herself even a short span of time for rest. She spent every minute of her life for him, finding lofty pleasure and happiness in bearing all the sufferings and hardships life brought to her in every realm. Nothing on earth could stand comparison with her noble and high aim and unfathomably profound love.

Indeed, Kang Ban Sok is the great mother born of Korea. She is an ardent revolutionary fighter, an outstanding leader of the women's movement who paved the way for the communist women's movement in Korea. She is a pattern of the resourceful and courageous Korean women and a great model who had the most beautiful quality and morality the women can ever possess.

Her noble revolutionary spirit and immortal feats in the struggle will be enshrined in the hearts of our people as eternally as the twinkling stars, though many years fly by and the generations change one after another.

Kim Gwang Su

Fifth Session of Fifth SPA

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The platform was taken by Premier of the Administration Council Comrade Kim Il, Vice-President Kang Ryang Uk, Comrades Kim Dong Gyu, Choe Hyon, O Jin U, So Chol, Pak Sung Chul, Li Gun Mo, Kim Jung Rin, Yon Hyong Muk, Kim Yong Ju, Li Yong Mu, Ryu Jang Sik, Kim Yong Nam, Hyon Mu Gwang, Han Ik Su, Kang Song San, Pak Su Dong, Chon Mun Sop, Chong Gyong Hui, Ho Dam, Nam Il, Hong Song Nam, O Tae Bong, Yun Gi Bok, Rim Chun Chu and O Baek Ryong, and Members of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Members of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly.

In the platform party was Comrade Li Jin Gyu, Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly and Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, who is heading the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan celebrating the 63rd birthday of the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung.

The Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the Supreme People's Assembly took the chair.

Chairman Hwang Jang Yop made an opening address.

The following agenda was adopted at the session with the approval of the entire deputies:

1. On the Result of the Execution of the State Budget for 1974 and on the State Budget for 1975 of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (Submitted by the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea)

2. On the Summing Up of the Fulfilment of the Law on the Universal Compulsory 11-Year Education (Submitted by the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea)

The session entered into the examination of the first item on the agenda.

Deputy Kim Gyong Ryon, Minister of Finance, made a report "On the Result of the Execution of the State Budget for 1974 and on the State Budget for 1975 of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea," the first item on the agenda.

Deputy O Tae Bong, Chairman of the Budgetary Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, made a report on the result of the examination of the result of the execution of the state budget for 1974 and the state budget for 1975 at the Budgetary Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly. He proposed to the Supreme People's Assembly to approve it as drafted.

Speeches on the first item on the agenda were made by many comrades.

The session proudly noted: The state budget for last year which was worked out only with inner accumulation of the socialist economy without tax income for the first time in the world thanks to the popular policy of abolishing taxation fully ensured financial support for the fulfilment of the vast tasks of the first year of the grand socialist construction set forth by the great leader, which envisaged a huge amount of state investment, and the budget for this year was also correctly worked out so as to afford firm, financial guarantee for the grand forward movement of the working people who are making the final charge toward the high eminence of the Six-Year Plan and the extraordinarily high speed of the grand socialist construction which has entered a new stage of development.

The session stressed that the brilliant success achieved in the execution of the state budget for last year is a striking demonstration of the might of the independent national economy established by the great leader and the incomparable stability of the Juche-oriented budget of our country based on it.

The session discussed the second item on the agenda. The report on the second item on the agenda was delivered by Deputy Kim Sok Gi, Chairman of the Education Committee of the Administration Council, and many comrades took part in the discussion.

They spoke of the shining success and experience gained in the fulfilment of the Law on the Universal Compulsory 11-Year Education adopted at the Second Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly in April 1973. They were unanimous in emphasizing that it is entirely thanks to the wise leadership and great solicitude of the great revolutionary leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung that the universal compulsory 11-year education came to be enforced completely in a short period of time.

At the session Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, gave a highly important teaching which serves as a guide-line in consolidating the successes gained in the universal compulsory 11-year education and further developing the educational work.

The session respectively adopted with the unanimous approval of the deputies present the decision on the first item on the agenda "On Endorsing the Result of the Execution of the State Budget for 1974 of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" and the law of the Supreme People's Assembly "On the State Budget for 1975 of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" and the decision on the second item on the agenda "On the Summing Up of the Fulfilment of the Law on the Universal Compulsory 11-Year Education."

According to the decision on the second item on the agenda, the universal compulsory 11-year education will be enforced completely throughout the country as from September 1, 1975.

SPA Chairman Hwang Jang Yop made a closing address.

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Remote Control and Automation Speedily Introduced

Holding aloft the banner of three revolutions, the workers of the February 8 Cement Factory already remote-controlled the kiln system and introduced radio communication apparatuses in production commanding and mechanized and semi-automated large part of the production processes by adopting over 1,000 technical innovation proposals. Recently they have again advanced more than 200 technical innovation proposals and are applying them to production. Successful introduction of all these proposals will enable them to create a production capacity equal to that of a modern kiln with the existing equipment, while automating many of the production processes. The workers and technicians of the factory are now redoubling their efforts to introduce all the valuable proposals into production without loss of time.

Working Class Helps Peasantry

Our working class is carrying on an extensive movement for helping the farmers who are up to capture the height of 8 million tons in grain production.

The workers of the March 25 Factory produced a great number of bearings in excess of their plan and sent them to the countryside. Lately, the workers of the Chollima Rakwon Machine Plant turned out 20,000 lorry and tractor parts outside their plan, which were sent to the socialist countryside. The 20,000 parts produced by them in a slightly over two months include 16,000 automobile gears of 11 kinds and 4,000 tractor pinions of 4 kinds.

Besides, they sent 800 transmission gears and 17,000 sets of drive gears for rice planting machines to the countryside.

Encouraged by such support of the working class, our farmers are now further hastening their spring farming.

Production of Rice Planting Machines Grows

With rice planting season drawing near, farm machine factories in various places are producing more rice planting machines.

Workers of the Haeju Farm Machine Factory are conducting an intensive speed campaign to produce 5,600 rice planting machines by April 15. Last March they increased the daily average output three-fold at a bound as against February. Without slackening the pace, they are making continuous innovation and uninterrupted advance.

Following this example, other farm machine factories are manufacturing hosts of rice planting machines.

Pak Ju Sol

Historic April Theses Which Declared All-out Advance to Socialism under the Banner of the Great Juche Idea

Twenty years have passed since the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung published Theses on the character and tasks of our revolution entitled "Every Effort for the Country's Reunification and Independence and for Socialist Construction in the Northern Half of the Republic" at the plenary meeting of the Party Central Committee which was held in April 1955.

In the Theses the great leader, on the basis of a scientific analysis of the specific conditions, the socio-economic development and the prevailing situation of our country at that time, clearly defined the character and the basic tasks of our revolution on a nation-wide scale and, proceeding from them, expounded in an allround way the basic task of our Party for strengthening the revolutionary democratic base and building the foundations of socialism in the northern half and the ways to carry it out.

The quintessence of the historic April Theses is the idea that the reunification of the country and the ultimate victory of the Korean revolution should be promoted vigorously by advancing the revolution without interruption and successfully carrying out the historic cause of building the foundations of socialism in the northern half of the Republic under the revolutionary banner of the great Juche idea.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught in the Theses:

"The basic task of our Party at the present stage of the period of transition to socialism is to lay the foundations of socialism on the basis of the achievements gained in the struggle for the postwar rehabilitation and development of the national economy, further consolidating the worker-peasant alliance."

In the Theses the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung solemnly announced to the world the great programme of building the foundations of socialism. It was a historic event demonstrating the outstanding and tested art of leadership, scientific insight and extraordinary revolutionary sweep of the great leader who solves all problems arising in the revolution and construction from the unswerving stand of Juche.

It was a vast historic task inconceivable to anyone to expedite the socialist revolution under the complex and difficult situation prevailing in our country after the war.

To carry out the socialist revolution on a full scale after the war was an inexorable and inevitable demand of the socio-economic development in the northern half.

Penetrating into the matured demand in time, the great leader put forward in the Theses the task of building the foundations of socialism, whose main content was to complete the socialist transformation of the small commodity and capitalist economic sectors still remaining at that time and lay the basis of socialist industrialization. It was by no means an easy job to carry out this vast revolutionary task under the conditions of our country at that time.

But, the great leader who is possessed of unusual wisdom and staunch revolutionary will, made a firm resolve not to stop the advance of the revolution even though the country was still divided and manifold difficulties and hardships lay ahead, regarded the postwar period as the best period for overall transition to socialism, authored in person the great April Theses, the general blueprint for laying the foundations of socialism, and solemnly announced it to the whole world.

This was a solemn declaration of Juche that the Korean people should bear responsibility for the Korean revolution, carry it out independently and creatively in conformity with the specific conditions of the country and lead the revolution uninterruptedly to a great upsurge, resolutely smashing all sorts of obstacles lying on the path of advance.

The publication of the April Theses and its implementation acquire great significance.

First of all, it lies in opening a wider, bright way to advance our revolution and develop our society taking the great revolutionary idea, the Juche idea, of the great leader as the firm guiding principle.

To carry out the revolution and construction with the revolutionary idea, the Juche idea, of the great leader as the only guiding principle is a decisive guarantee for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

Particularly in the postwar period it was raised as a fundamental problem for the victorious advance of the revolution to thoroughly embody the revolutionary idea, the Juche idea, of the great leader in the struggle for the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

In all the circumstances created in our country after the war, it would have been impossible for us to bring about even a step forward in the advance to socialism if we relied on any existing formula or theory. In the period decisive of the uninterrupted advance of the revolution, the great leader pointed to the road ahead of our people with his April Theses, a crystallization of the original theory on the socialist revolution based on our country's specific conditions, not on any general proposition or existing experience.

The April Theses powerfully demonstrated that the Korean revolution would unswervingly advance only along the road indicated by the Juche idea of the great leader and national prosperity and great victory be achieved along this road. Herein lies the great historic significance of the publication of the April Theses and the struggle for its implementation.

The historic April Theses is a militant banner which illumined a new path to socialism for the backward countries and the countries which had been colonies or semi-colonies.

Our country had been a backward colonial, semi-feudal society which had not gone through the normal stage of capitalism in the past days.

Indeed, the April Theses is a textbook of revolution teaching how to advance to socialism under such conditions.

The present reality of our country and the April Theses which has brought about this great reality instill great inspiration and firm conviction of victory in the oppressed and exploited peoples and the revolutionary peoples who have risen in the struggle for hewing out their own destiny with their own efforts. The Theses clarifies the revolutionary truth that the people can advance straightly along the path of national prosperity and the path of socialism only by thoroughly establishing Juche and firmly adhering to independence.

The great April Theses is throwing more radiant rays as it has further deepened and developed the theory on revolution and construction clarified by the Juche idea and contains a rich ideological and theoretical wealth.

In the April Theses the great leader expounded many original ideas and theories and thereby further enriched the theory on revolution and construction.

The Theses advanced profound ideas and theories—setting the stage of building the foundations of socialism in the fulfilment of the tasks of the transition period, putting forward the basic task for this, clarifying the historic inevitability of transition to socialism after the carrying out of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, laying down the policy of transforming different economic sectors along socialist lines and solving the problem of socialist industrialization in the countries which had been colonies or semi-colonies, the problem of the subjective and objective conditions and that of choosing a proper period for carrying out the socialist revolution and the problem of defining the character of revolution and the method of carrying it out in the divided countries. The Theses is a highly important guide-line and a shining example originally solving the theoretical and practical problems of revolution and construction newly raised by our country and our era.

The reality of our country gives ample proof of the correctness and invincible vitality of the Theses.

With the successful implementation of the Theses, the most excellent socialist system in which the Juche idea is embodied has been established in our country and is being constantly consolidated and developed.

In accordance with the correct policy laid down in the Theses, the difficult historic task of transforming the old relations of production along socialist lines was smoothly carried out without any deviation in a short period—only 4 to 5 years. As a result, the sources of exploitation and oppression that had existed for thousands of years have been eliminated once and for all in our country and all people remoulded into the socialist working people.

A paradise of people where the working masses are the masters of the state power and the means of production and everybody is provided with genuine political rights and freedom and enjoys an independent and creative life to his satisfaction, a new Korea of socialism throwing the rays of the Juche idea all over the world has been built up in this land.

Thanks to the basis of socialist industrialization laid under the rays of the Theses, the independent material and technical foundations of socialism were built, with the result that we have now reached the high peak of an independent socialist industrial state.

The Theses powerfully encouraged the just patriotic struggle of the south Korean people against the US imperialists and their stooges and led the nation-wide struggle of our people for the national reunification and the nation-wide victory of revolution to advance vigorously.

All the successes attained in the struggle for carrying through the Theses were the valuable assets for converting our country into a socialist power, independent, self-supporting and self-defensive. Thanks to this great gain, today our people have reached a new, higher stage in the building of socialism and communism.

The historic April Theses and the successes made in the struggle for its implementation were a great victory which created an essential precondition for fully realizing today's historic cause of dyeing the whole society in one colour, the revolutionary idea, the Juche idea, of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Indeed, the April Theses is directly linked with the great reality of today when our people find themselves on the high peak of socialism and its inexhaustible vitality has been powerfully demonstrated in today's lofty cause of dyeing the whole society with the Juche idea.

Chang Min Su

On Result of Execution of State Budget for 1974 and on State Budget for 1975 of DPRK

Report Delivered by Kim Gyong Ryon, Minister of Finance at the Fifth Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly

(Partial Text)

Deputy Kim Gyong Ryon, Minister of Finance, delivered the report "On the Result of the Execution of the State Budget for 1974 and on the State Budget for 1975 of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" at the Fifth Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly.

The reporter began his first part of the report "On the Result of the Execution of the 1974 State Budget" by quoting the words of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, referring to the year of 1974:

"Last year was indeed a year of struggle, advance and victory, in which the whole country seethed with the grand socialist construction and the entire people turned out in a struggle, devoting all their energies, wisdom and talents."

Last year was a year of magnificent struggle in which the whole Party and the entire people turned out in the first battle for grand socialist construction, upholding the revolutionary policy advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Eighth Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; it was a year of glory in which they opened a new stage in the historic onward movement for completing the revolutionary cause started by the great leader, in accordance with the Party line calling for dyeing the whole society with the Juche idea.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader, in the raging flames of the "70-day battle", the entire working people dashed forward at a new Chollima speed, the "70-day battle speed", full of revolutionary zeal and fighting spirit, and they made miraculous achievements: increasing industrial production 1.7 times on an average as against the period before the battle started and surpassing the production level of 1976, the last year of the Six-Year Plan. The result was that last year industrial production augmented by 17.2 per cent above 1973 and nearly 1.9 times as against 1970.

The reporter continued:

Last year the state budgetary revenue counted 10,015,250,000 *won* as against planned 9,801,210,000 *won*; it surpassed the planned target 2 per cent and the 1973 figures 17 per cent.

Thus, our state budget has become a big one exceeding 10,000,000,000 *won*, which shows the immensely enlarged size of our economy and its might.

When we take into account the complete abolition of the taxation system and a sharp cut of prices of manufactured goods last year, the state budgetary revenue, in fact, increased much faster and on a larger scale than what was mentioned above.

Last year the state budgetary expenditures were 9,672,190,000 *won* or 99 per cent of the planned figures and 16 per cent over the previous year.

Because the state budgetary revenues rapidly increased on a stable basis, last year we adequately financed the dynamically progressing grand socialist construction and the work of increasing defence power and improving the people's welfare which involved a large outlay of money. But our state revenues surpassed the expenditures 343,060,000 *won*.

This is a convincing demonstration of the might of our independent national economy built by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the unchallenged stability of our Juche finance based on it.

Last year the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic sharply increased the outlay for the development of the national economy and concentrated funds on the five-fronts—the capital construction front, the industrial front, the agricultural front, the transport front and the fishing industrial front.

Noting that the respected and beloved leader designated last year as a year of construction and instructed that efforts should be concentrated on capital construction, the reporter said that in accordance with the instruction, the state invested a huge amount of funds in capital construction.

During the past year many objects of construction projects were completed and put into operation in different branches of the national economy, and significant progress was made in grand construction work whose scale was the biggest one in the history of our construction, the reporter said. He continued: We can take a legitimate pride in the fact that last year, in response to the call of the fatherly leader, the whole Party, the whole country and the entire people waged a gigantic battle with an untiring revolutionary zeal and with an indomitable fighting spirit and laid a firm groundwork, making it possible for our Juche industry to reach the high peak of the Six-Year Plan at a breath and take a new great leap forward.

He went on to say:

Huge state investment and all-people struggle for construction work last year led to a further increase in the production capacity. The consequence was that the output of electricity, coal and ore, steel, chemical fertilizers, chemical fibres, trucks, tractors, machine tools, cement and all other heavy industrial goods augmented markedly and production level envisaged under the Six-Year Plan was surpassed in many indices.

Our machine builders boldly undertook the manufacture of 2,500 h.p. medium-speed engines and 3,000 h.p. high-speed engines, 100-ton truck, 2,500 h.p. diesel locomotives, high-pressure fans with a capacity of 120,000 cubic metres per hour, 20-metre lathes, 200,000 kva transformers and other huge machines and equipment by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, and succeeded in building them with their own efforts and techniques. They produced complete sets of machinery and equipment for many new factories and enterprises. The result was that our industry reached a higher level in its technical equipment.

In the production of consumer goods, in 1974 compared with 1973, the output of vinalon-mixed fabrics increased 1.4 times, woolen fabrics 2.1 times, sweaters and jackets 1.8 times, footwear 1.2 times, processed meat 1.7 times, millet jelly 2.9 times and glucose 3.9 times, so meeting the rapidly growing demand of the people.

Last year, the tenth anniversary of the publication of the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country", a great programme for socialist rural construction, the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic allotted to agriculture 23.6 per cent of the investment in capital construction in production domain to bring about a decisive progress in executing the tasks of the rural technical revolution as set out in the Theses.

Thanks to the huge state investment and the powerful assistance of the working class, tractors, trucks, trailers, rice transplanters, rice harvesters and many other modern farm machines were sent to the countryside. The supply of chemical fertilizers increased 1.4 times over 1973, of which that of phosphatic fertilizer augmented 1.8 times, and herbicides and other agricultural chemicals were supplied in large quantities. Besides, many production establishments were set up for co-op farms at state expense.

Thanks to such radical changes in our countryside, grain harvest increased 36 per cent in 1973 as against 1972 and it jumped to more than 7 million tons last year, with the result that the grain production goal of the Six-Year Plan was attained two years ahead of schedule. There were also the richest-ever harvests in other branches of agriculture.

With the uninterrupted, rapid development of our national economy including industry and agriculture, our national income is also increasing systematically. Last year our per-capita national income was more than 1,000 dollars. This means that our country ranks among the advanced countries of the world in terms of national income.

Outlays on social and cultural requirements from last year's state budget allotted by the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic to step up the development of socialist culture were 14 per cent more than that of 1973.

First of all, a colossal sum of money was spent on education, so that more than 10,000 new classrooms were built and the material foundations of educational institutions became more solid. As a result, the proportion of the introduction of the universal compulsory 11-year education, the most advanced educational system, has reached over 90 per cent, taking the country as a whole, and big headway has been made in the work of training a large contingent of one million intellectuals.

Thanks to the profound care of the fatherly leader for our compatriots in Japan, last year the Government of our Republic sent them 3,711,780,000 *yen* in Japanese currency as educational aid funds and stipends, a sum which is 2.1 times greater than that of 1973, the reporter pointed out, and continued:

The amount of educational aid funds and stipends remitted to our compatriots in Japan on 58 occasions by the end of last year was 18,359,860,000 *yen*.

He pointed out that a large part of last year's state budget was spent on the development of science, literature, art and physical culture and sports.

The reporter said:

Drawing on the great successes achieved in socialist economic construction and the daily growing national income, the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic took historic steps to allot enormous sums of money to raise the people's welfare.

In accordance with the far-reaching plan of the fatherly leader, last year the taxation was abolished finally in our country and, along with this, a popular measure was taken to cut the prices of manufactured goods drastically—30 per cent on an average. Besides, at the close of the year, our factory and office workers received special bonuses equal to their monthly wages. Thanks to these historic measures, last year alone our working people got additional benefits exceeding 1,200 million *won*.

The wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader and a powerful state assistance brought a great bumper crop to our countryside. The consequence was that the average share of each household of cooperative farmers in grain grew 1.4 times as compared with 1973 and their general living standards have far exceeded the level of the former well-to-do middle peasants.

The work of providing our countryside with water and bus services was energetically pushed forward last year. Now over 60 per cent of the total rural family units are furnished with water pipes; bus service has been introduced in more than 85 per cent of the villages and the work of turning the village clinics into hospitals completed, making it possible to render better medical assistance to the farmers.

At the same time, a huge amount of state fund was appropriated to build modern houses for more than 100,000 farmer family units and better equip nurseries, kindergartens, schools and public service establishments in the countryside.

The reporter said:

Last year the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic allotted 16.1 per cent of the total state budget outlays to the defence, so that the country's defences could be strengthened to cope with the prevailing tense situation, and thoroughly implemented the self-defensive military line.

Not only the state budget as a whole was satisfactorily executed last year, but big successes were achieved in the carrying out of the local budget.

The unique system of the local budget established by the great leader is a most advantageous method for running the local economy, a method that enables each locality to carry out its budget with a high degree of responsibility and manage its economic life with its own revenues gained through proper combination of the centralistic guidance and the creativity of the locality.

The output value of locally-controlled industry increased last year 20 per cent, the income from the fees of public service establishments 27.8 per cent, and the trade turnover in public catering facilities 125.5 per cent respectively. Thus, the plan of the local budget revenues, which had been set a 42.6 per cent higher than the 1973 figures, was fulfilled at 109.1 per cent, so that the expenditures of the local budget were fully ensured with their own revenues and, moreover, funds amounting to 320,490,000 *won* were offered to the central budget.

The reporter stressed:

The proud success gained last year in the execution of the national economic plan and the state budget was possible because the great leader set forth the most revolutionary policies of pushing our revolution and construction to a new upswing and intelligently led our people in successful implementation of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural; the success was a manifestation of the intense loyalty our people showed to the respected and beloved leader and the glorious Party.

Saying that contrary to the northern half of the Republic, south Korea is now getting still deeper into subordination and decline, the reporter exposed the aggressive manoeuvres of the US imperialists and the treacheries of the Pak Jung Hi gang of murderers, their stooges.

The reporter said:

This year the direct military expenditure in the puppet government's budget increased 1.6 times as compared with last year's original one and most of the financial investments and loans accounting for 27.6 per cent of the budgetary expenditures are allotted to the increase in military and economic potentialities such as "strategic industries", railways, roads, communications and harbours.

This year, in the puppet government's budget, general expenses which are aimed mainly at maintaining all the repressive apparatuses, including police and the "Central Intelligence Agency", increased over 1.5 times as against those of last year.

As we see, the south Korean puppet clique's budget for this year is the one entirely aimed at war and repression: in this budget military spendings and the expense for the upkeep of the fascist rule hold more than 80 per cent of the total expenditures, the reporter noted.

He said that the Pak Jung Hi clique are trying to make good 86 per cent of the revenues for this year by means of taxes imposed upon the population.

He pointed out that the south Korean people are intensifying their struggle against the aggressive manoeuvres of US imperialism and the puppet clique's acts of selling the country and for the democratization of south Korean society and the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

The reporter stated that the entire working people in the north are giving support and encouragement to their revolutionary struggle with might and main and will always fight shoulder to shoulder with the south Korean people.

In the second part of the report "On the State Budget for 1975", reporter said:

This year is a significant year when we will mark the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea, the guiding force of our people and the general staff of our revolution.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"This year we must make the whole Party and the whole country seethe in a surging political atmosphere, effect a great revolutionary upswing on all fronts of socialist construction and thus fly the banner of victory on the remaining major heights of the Six-Year Plan."

We have compiled this year's state budget in such a way that we may ensure a firm financial support for the grand forward movement of the working people who are rushing to the peak of the Six-Year Plan at a hurricane speed upholding the teachings of the great leader and militant call of the Central Committee of the Party and for the rapid development of our economy making uninterrupted innovation and continuous advance.

The revenue and expenditure envisaged in the state budget this year are scaled at 11,517,200,000 *won* respectively.

This year the revenue of the state budget will increase 15 per cent as against last year and that of the local budget will also grow markedly.

Pointing out that on the basis of the rapidly increasing revenue of the state budget, the expenditure of the state budget this year will grow 19 per cent as against last year, the reporter said:

It is envisaged that the investments in capital construction will increase 1.4 times.

He said that acting on the instructions of the great leader that primary efforts should be directed to the front of transport, the state will increase its investments in the domain of transport 1.8 times this year as against last year.

Saying that the industrial front is the main front in carrying out the Six-Year Plan, the reporter noted that this year, the state envisages a 1.6-fold increase in the investments in the field of the extractive industries over last year and will allot a huge amount of funds to the domains of the power, metal and building-materials industries.

He said that this year the state will make 2.3 times as much investment in the field of the chemical industry as last year and invest far greater funds in the engineering industry than last year to greatly boost the output of trucks, tractors and other modern farm machines and increase the production of machine tools 1.6 times, generators 3 times and electric motors 2 times as against last year.

The state is planning this year to make 1.2 times as much investment in the field of light industry as last year, he said, and continued:

This year the agricultural front is faced with the honourable task of attaining the goal of 8 million tons of grain by further developing agricultural production.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic envisage a 1.4-fold increase in the state investments in agriculture over last year.

This year the state will greatly increase the number of tractors and trucks in the countryside, set up more farm machine repair centres in many areas, manufacture 15,000 rice transplanters before the rice transplanting season, and mass produce various kinds of other modern farm machines such as weeding machines, harvesters and thrashers. At the same time, it will bring the amount of application of chemical fertilizer per *chongbo* to one ton and more and supply varied agricultural chemicals in greater quantities.

By making a big investment in the fishing industry the state will supply it with large fishing and cargo boats and various kinds of modern fishing tackle, equip it with better fish-processing facilities and thus refashion it on more scientific and up-to-date lines.

The reporter pointed out: this year the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic envisage the allotment of 16.4 per cent of the total state budget expenditure for military expenses, so that we may repulse any surprise attack of the enemy and firmly defend the country.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic will increase the expenses for social and cultural measures by 18 per cent this year over last year in the outlays of the state budget in order to promote the construction of socialist national culture, the reporter noted, and said:

A 19 per cent greater funds than last year's will go to the field of education, whose greater part will be used to fully introduce the compulsory 11-year education within this year.

He went on: this year the Government of the Republic will remit 3,774 million *gen* of educational aid funds and stipends in Japanese currency for the democratic, national education of the children of our compatriots in Japan. This figure is greater than last year's.

This year we will allot 19 per cent of more funds than last year to build modern nurseries and kindergartens and provide better facilities for bringing up our children.

Expenses from this year's state budget for scientific research, cultural work and work for physical training and sports will be far greater than last year's, the reporter said:

Saying that this year the state will allot colossal sums of money to the improvement of the people's welfare, the reporter said:

A new popular measure will be taken to boost the income of the working people at the expense of tremendous state outlays.

He said that the investments in housing construction will be 1.5 times greater than last year and the expenditure for public health envisages a 17 per cent increase over last year.

The reporter stressed: this year's state budget is a revolutionary one that guarantees financially the vigorous struggle of the entire working people advancing at a hurricane speed toward the plaza of the grand October festival, their hearts burning with loyalty to the respected and beloved leader. It is an independent budget that contributes to increasing the might of an independent national economy by tapping our own resources and is a truly popular budget permeated with the warm care of the fatherly leader for our people.

In the third part of the report he pointed to the tasks for the successful fulfilment of the state budget for 1975.

He said that holding aloft the banner of the three revolutions unfurled by the great leader, we must effect great innovation in all spheres of ideology, technology and culture.

We must, first of all, give definite precedence to the ideological revolution and establish the Party's monolithic ideological system more firmly, he stressed.

He also laid stress on actively pushing ahead with the technical revolution.

He pointed to the need to mobilize and utilize the inner reserves of the national economy to the maximum, and called for firmly establishing the great Taean work system, the cost-accounting system and the local budget system and strengthening the financial control and financial discipline.

The fulfilment of the militant tasks confronting us this year, he said, will make the 30th birthday of our Party a grand festival of victors and mark a new milestone in our revolution and construction.

Holding aloft the revolutionary banner of the Juche idea and closely rallied around the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, let us all fight vigorously to mark the day of glory when we will make our report of loyalty and report of victory to the fatherly leader at the plaza of the grand October festival, the reporter stressed in conclusion.

Mounting South Koreans' Anti-Fascist, Democratization Struggle

The flames of resistance struggle for democracy that began to flare up again with the anti-"government" struggle of Seoul students in October the year before last as a momentum are now sweeping the whole of south Korea.

The south Korean people's struggle against fascism and for democracy continues to grow in scope and intensity as days go by, taking on a new form in its content, character, scale and depth.

Broad segments of patriotic people dealt a crushing blow to the "revitalized" fascist ruling system by frustrating a "national referendum" farce.

When the Pak Jung Hi military fascist clique, terrified by the people's ever-intensified anti-fascist, democratization struggle, were obliged to release unwillingly some students and personages they had illegally arrested and imprisoned on the strength of "emergency decrees" in an attempt to find a way out of their serious predicament, the south Korean people came forward with strong demand: unconditional and immediate release of all the imprisoned patriots and severe punishment of the hangmen who put the patriots to savage torture and framed up false confessions.

This further deepened the crisis of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique. To escape from sad plight the Pak Jung Hi clique again launched out on an open repressive campaign, casting aside their masks. But this only gave rise to a more stubborn struggle of the people for democratic freedom and rights.

These days the people and men of the press are fighting resolutely for freedom of speech and democratic rights; students, professors and broad public figures are fighting for the reinstatement of the discharged students and professors and campus freedom. These struggles are an explicit testimonial to the people's stubborn resistance to the Pak Jung Hi puppets who try hard to maintain their ruling system by intensifying their attack on youth and students and intellectuals active in anti-fascist, democratization movement.

This graphically shows that with no desperate machination can the Pak Jung Hi clique hamper the daily growing anti-fascist, democratization struggle aimed to draw aside black curtain.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The south Korean people are now fighting courageously for freedom and democratic rights and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, not yielding to the harsh fascist suppression by the south Korean rulers."

The people now throw themselves into the struggle with these anti-dictatorial, anti-"government" slogans—"Pak regime, resign!" and "Down with revitalized dictatorship"—and slogans calling for the establishment of a democratic system and a democratic regime—"Let's establish a system of freedom and democracy guaranteeing the basic rights of the people" and "Let's establish a new, democratic government!"

The south Koreans set it as their fighting goal to overthrow the Pak Jung Hi fascist regime and establish a democratic regime. This proves that they, who are under the Pak Jung Hi military fascist dictatorship, want to have their fundamental and urgent demand met completely.

Particularly to be noted here is that the struggle for democracy is now being waged in combination with the struggle against outside forces and for peaceful reunification. This clearly shows the profound dimension of their present anti-fascist, democratization struggle.

It is quite reasonable for the south Korean youth and students to demand: "Drive out the Japanese plunderers over the Korea Strait", "We oppose economic colonization by Japan" and "United States, stop assistance to the Pak regime!"

The US imperialists are the inveterate enemy of the Korean people who backs up the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's military fascist rule and desperately hampers Korea's reunification in an attempt to maintain south Korea forever as their colony and commodity market.

Only when such manoeuvres of the foreign aggressors are shattered can the south Korean people free themselves from Pak Jung Hi's military fascist rule and win democratic freedoms and the right to live.

National reunification is a pressing demand of our people whose solution brooks no further delay.

That is why the south Korean people fight on for the country's independent and peaceful reunification under the slogans "We want reunification" and "Guarantee the right to free discussion about the question of Korean reunification". This struggle is closely combined with the struggle against the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's tyrannical rule and splittist machination.

As all the facts show, the anti-Pak Jung Hi struggle of the south Korean people these days is a vigorous anti-fascist, democratization struggle which assumes a more serious nature than ever before in content and scope.

This struggle of people is being unfolded on a more solid mass foundation and with the participation of broad segments of people and their solidarity and joint action are being strengthened with each passing day.

Today the struggle embraces almost all sections of people—workers, peasants, youth and students, intellectuals, religionists, men of culture, politicians, public figures, men of the press, personages of learned and law circles, etc.—and more and more people are joining the ranks of struggle.

The student youth with a strong sense of justice formed various fighting organizations to unite broad student youth in them. On this basis they employ different forms of struggle while extensively carrying on organizational and political activities to arouse the masses of the people to the struggle against fascism and for democracy.

It is worthy to note here that workers' struggle has become active these days. Proof of this is provided by riotous advance of 7,000 workers of the "Ulsan Hyondae Shipyard" in September last year, the sit-in strike of more than 2,000 workers of the "Hanguk Woolen Textile Company" in October last year and recent mass struggle of more than 3,000 workers of the Anam Industrial Company in Seoul and over 26,000 workers in the field of the cotton textile industry. Their demand: "Increase wages", "Guarantee the freedom of forming trade unions" and "Put an end to the intelligence and tyrannical policy." This bespeaks that their demand is not confined to economic matters alone. Their struggle also assumes a political character.

Meanwhile, there is a growing tendency that political and public figures form organizations standing for democracy and take concerted action in the anti-fascist, democratization struggle.

Similar tendency is observed among religious circles. The Pak Jung Hi clique's repression against religion inevitably tempted religionists into coalition and unity of action among various sects, organizations and localities. This has driven these clique into a tighter corner.

Journalists including those of "Tonga Ilbo" and "Radio Tonga", professors of the Yonse and Koryo Universities and the Theological College and many personages of the learned, literary and law circles including the "Literary Men's Association" and the "Seoul Lawyers Association" are also joining the embattled columns in defiance of harsh suppression by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

All this shows that the south Koreans' struggle is moving gradually towards organizing itself and assuming a mass character and it is daily growing in scope and intensity. A distinguishing feature of this struggle is of unprecedentedly active and protracted nature.

The activeness of struggle is clearly seen from its forms and methods—indignation meeting, prayer meeting, hunger sit-in strike, students' strike, walkout, propaganda activity, street demonstration, stone-throwing battle and head-on collision with puppet police and troops.

Diversified forms of tactics of struggle which are elaborated carefully by turning various opportunities into good account, contribute to shattering beforehand the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's designs to suppress people and drive them into a difficult situation.

This shows that the "surprise operation" of the puppet clique aimed at repressing and stamping out the people's struggle at a bound by the method of "lightning" bloody suppression does not work any longer.

The rapidly growing struggle for democracy and its clear purposefulness are a phenomenon and requirement rightly responding to the development of the anti-fascist, democratization movement in south Korea.

The south Korean people's anti-fascist, democratization struggle is further aggravating the crisis of the military fascist rule of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and is dealing a heavy blow at the colonial enslavement policy of the US imperialists toward south Korea and the reinvasion manoeuvres of the Japanese militarists.

Their righteous patriotic struggle is enlisting full support from the people in the north, their fellow countrymen, and enjoying unanimous support of the peace-loving people the world over who want to see south Korean society democratized and Korea's reunification achieved.

The south Korean people who enjoy warm support and encouragement of the entire Korean people and the progressive people of the world will surely emerge victorious in their just patriotic struggle.

Kang Hak

"Put an End to the Deathbed Frenzy of the Revitalized Dictatorial Regime!" "Realize Democracy So That There May Be No Hunger-Stricken or Oppressed!"

South Korean People of Various Strata Hold Mass Meetings and Demonstrations against the Pak Jung Hi Fascist Clique

The anti-fascist, democratization struggle of the south Korean student youth and people of all walks of life is being expanded more rapidly.

Student Youth

In south Korea the anti-fascist, democratization struggle is mounting rapidly among the student youth.

On April 1, over 2,500 students of the Yonse University in Seoul held a rally to denounce the fascist dictatorial regime and adopted a resolution and a "university's save-the-nation declaration of conscience" sharply exposing and condemning the dark realities of south Korea under the "revitalized" dictatorial system and the hideous crimes of the Pak Jung Hi gang.

Then they staged a demonstration, knocking down with stones puppet policemen who tried to block their way.

The struggle of students of this university was continued on April 3 and 4.

On April 1, students of the Theological College in Seoul also adopted a declaration and resolution sternly protesting against the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's untenable interference in and suppression of campus and carrying their determination to "realize democracy so that there may be no hunger-stricken or oppressed people" and carried out a demonstration.

Earlier, on March 31 more than 2,000 students of the Koryo University held an extraordinary students meeting and issued a save-the-nation declaration demanding "an end to the deathbed frenzy of the revitalized dictatorial regime" and staged an anti-"government" demonstration.

Students of the Seoul University, the Sogang University, the Rihwa Women's University, the Foreign Languages Institute in Seoul, the Kwangju Chungang Girls' High School and many other institutions of higher education and high schools in south Korea are also putting up a resolute struggle against the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

Students in Seoul scathingly condemn the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for their vicious manoeuvre to hamper the reinstatement of the released students and professors

Pressmen

The south Korean pressmen are also fighting stubbornly against the vicious press gag by the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique and for freedom of speech.

Lashing at the fascist clique and the management of "Tonga Ilbo" for their crime of viciously oppressing press activities, the Tonga Committee of Struggle for Defence of Freedom of the Press issued on March 31 an open letter carrying the resolution to fight to the end for freedom of speech, according to a report from Seoul.

On the same day the Literary Men's Fellowship Association issued a statement denouncing the Pak Jung Hi clique's suppression of the press and the perfidious acts of some upper crust elements of "Tonga Ilbo".

Denouncing the Pak Jung Hi clique's fascist outrage of arresting patriotic poet Kim Ji Ha and lawyer Han Sung Hon, the statement warned: "The restrictions on them must be lifted at once" and "We urge you not to commit 'restriction almighty' outrage any longer".

It stated that "We give active support and encouragement to the struggle of the journalists of 'Tonga Ilbo' to practise a free press" and "We demand the reinstatement of all the illegally dismissed newsmen".

Politicians of Opposition Parties

Opposition parties in south Korea are also carrying on various forms of struggle to overthrow the "revitalized constitution" and the "revitalized" dictatorial system.

At a meeting held at the party building on March 29, Kim Yong Sam, boss of the New Democratic Party, declared: "The will of the people ardently desiring constitutional revision is being solidified day by day and we should wage a struggle for constitutional amendment, defying sacrifice, till the present regime falls on its knees in face of the trend of history".

On April 3, he, together with over 1,500 members of the New Democratic Party, convened in Pusan an inaugural meeting of a branch of committee for promotion of "constitutional amendment" and denounced the puppet clique's "revitalized constitution" and turned out in the street and staged a demonstration strongly demanding the abolition of the "revitalized" dictatorial system.

In his interview with journalists, Ryang Il Dong, boss of the Democratic Unity Party, said that "The dark situation where fascism tramples upon everything and the chaotic confusion can be brought to an end only when the "revitalized" dictatorial system is abolished and democracy realized".

Today, the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique are frantically trying to find a way out of their predicament. But they will also be overthrown by the mass resistance of the south Korean people as the Syngman Rhee clique was chucked out by the April 19 Popular Uprising.

Students of the Yonse University in Seoul who rise in anti-fascist, democratization struggle, hold a ceremony of burning the puppet minister of education in effigy, demanding his immediate resignation

Pak Jung Hi Bandits' Another Suppressive Measure

The Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits in south Korea proclaimed on April 8 another fascist "emergency decree No. 7".

This Draconic law stipulates that the Koryo University shall be ordered to close as of 5 p.m. on the 8th, that any meeting and demonstration within the university be banned and that any student or faculty member who violates it shall be liable to be subjected to the heavy penal servitude up to 10-year prison term and 10-year disqualification.

Under this law, the "minister of national defence" is entitled to use armed forces in case he deems it necessary and anyone who goes against this decree is to be arrested and detained without a warrant.

It is self-evident that this sinister "emergency decree No. 7" is aimed at putting down at the point of bayonet the righteous struggle of the south Korean student youth who demand campus freedom and democracy.

At 17:15, right after the proclamation of this decree, the Pak Jung Hi puppet bandits let loose over 400 puppet troops under the command of the "Metropolitan Guard Headquarters" to occupy the school buildings of the Koryo University. Then followed many arrests.

The decree means an open declaration that they would resort to a policy of military blockade against the sacred educational institution. It is to diabolically repress by force of arms the student youth and faculty members who claim freedom and right to learn. It signifies the beginning of the all-out offensive of reactionaries against the south Korean people who have risen in the just struggle, and an intolerable challenge to the entire Korean people and the peace-lovers throughout the world.

At present all the Korean people bitterly condemn the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for brandishing the military law to subject the student youth to bloody repression. They brand these clique as their mortal enemy, a pack of traitors to the nation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The south Korean people's struggle is a patriotic struggle to save the country and the nation, and a just struggle for the right to existence and freedom."

Now in south Korea under the unheard-of, murderous dictatorship of Pak Jung Hi and his ilk the right to existence and even the elementary democratic freedom are now brutally trampled down. It is a vital demand of the south Korean people and their urgent task to topple the "revitalized" dictatorship system of the Pak Jung Hi clique, democratize society and achieve national reunification.

That is why the south Korean student youth have now resumed their energetic struggle. It is a just struggle motivated by their fervent desire to study and seek truth and by their keen awareness of the mission entrusted to them by the country and the people. At the same time it is a patriotic struggle that affects the vital interests of the nation.

Nevertheless, traitor Pak Jung Hi so far did everything in his power to savagely repress the students. Not content with this, he has gone so far as to commit such a brutal outrage as occupying the school by force of arms and stamping out the students' struggle.

This is nothing but last-ditch efforts of the moribund.

The "revitalized" dictatorship system of Pak Jung Hi puppet clique is now shaken to its very foundation due to the powerful resistance on the part of the student youth and broad segments of the people. The puppets are isolated in the international arena as never before. Moreover, due to repeated setbacks of the stooges of US imperialism in Indochina the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are pursued by uneasiness and fear.

So, they are making desperate efforts to get themselves out of this hopeless situation. But never can they hamper the advance of the patriotic student youth and people now engaged in the just struggle.

The south Korean student youth and people will brave all sorts of suppression by the enemy and certainly bring their struggle to a victorious conclusion.

Frenzy of Horror-stricken Pak Jung Hi Puppet Clique

Pursued by extreme uneasiness, traitor Pak Jung Hi is now kicking up "anti-communist" and war racket more viciously than ever before, making bellicose remarks almost every day.

Speaking at the graduation ceremony of the puppet "military academy" on March 28, he spluttered about the "threat of southward invasion" and the necessity of "establishment of allout security".

On the following day he made his appearance at the graduation ceremony of the puppet "air force academy" and made the same remarks. That day he called members of the Wounded Soldiers and Policemen's Association to "Chongwadae", his lair, and encouraged them to be in the van of the "anti-communist campaign" as standard-bearers of the "anti-communist spirit."

From March 27 Pak Jung Hi and his ilk put on show the "photos" and "balloons" in different areas of south Korea which are said to have been sent by the north and they are advertising these things as "evidences" of the "threat of southward invasion". And they set up an "underground exhibition" inside the tunnel they themselves had built in the Demilitarized Zone on the Military Demarcation Line and are "inviting" people to see it.

All the moves eloquently show how desperately the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are running amuck to justify at any cost the fully exposed farce of "threat of southward invasion" and "anti-communist" racket, mislead public opinion at home and abroad and seek a way out by means of unleashing a war against our side.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We have clearly stated more than once that we have no intention to 'invade the south'. But the south Korean rulers say that they cannot trust our statements, and they are clamouring that they must 'build up strength' for north-south confrontation by reinforcing military installations both at the front and in the rear and speeding up modernization of armaments; and they are also staging military exercises more frequently. This is a grave act that will aggravate tension between the north and south."

Today the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have been driven still deeper into hot water owing to the daily mounting anti-"government" and anti-fascist, democratization struggle of the south Korean people. So they are making much ado about "threat of southward invasion" and frantically stepping up war preparations in an attempt to find a way out in the provocation of a new war.

They had their puppet troops "thoroughly prepare for a new war." On the other hand they, begging US imperialism, their master, shipped into south Korea nuclear weapons and other mass destruction weapons in large numbers and disposed them near the Military Demarcation Line and they are now hell-bent for igniting war, committing grave provocations against the northern half of the Republic in succession.

The "tunnel" they are now clamouring about is the one they themselves built for the fortification of their front areas. This is an already disclosed fact. And the "balloons" and "photos" are the ones which were drawn out of the store of the south Korean CIA and contrived for advertisement by the scoundrels who are engrossed in the "anti-communist" machination.

All the facts patently prove that the US imperialist aggressors and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are aggravating tension in Korea and that the ever-growing war danger is also caused by their threat of northward invasion.

This notwithstanding, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are now raising frantic "anti-communist" and war clamour, croaking about the "threat of southward invasion" like a thief crying stop thief. Why?

It is because they want to prolong their remaining days a little more by misleading public opinion against the Pak regime and putting down the anti-"government", anti-fascist, democratization struggle.

And traitor Pak's hysteria is caused by his extreme horror. No wonder. Because he foresees the end of his career in the miserable fate of the Lon Nol clique of Cambodia and the Thieu clique of South Viet Nam who gave themselves up to the treachery to their countries and nations and now are faced with downfall.

This is proved by the fact that traitor Pak Jung Hi, going round all provinces like a mad dog from the beginning of April on a "tour of inspection", blared war trumpet, lamenting: the "Indochinese situation is directly linked with the security" of south Korea.

With no desperate effort can the Pak Jung Hi clique save themselves from doom. Their "anti-communist" and war racket more fully reveals their dirty nature before the world and only hastens their self-destruction.

Li Jip

US Imperialists, Pull Back Claws of Aggression and Intervention from SVN Immediately

Ford, the boss of US imperialism, held a press conference on April 3, where he said that the United States will "continue to play a leading role in Asia" and that he gave orders to dispatch as many US naval vessels as possible to the sea off the coast of Indochina for the purpose of "evacuating the refugees". Moreover, he blustered that the "possibility of using the marine corps and other units of the US armed forces for protection of the Americans in South Viet Nam" is not precluded.

The US imperialists are now trying hard to save the Thieu puppet clique from the imminent ruin; they sent the chief of staff of the US army and supreme commander of the US armed forces in Pacific area to South Viet Nam and gave the "emergency military aid" to South Vietnamese puppet clique to encourage them to expand the war. Furthermore, they are shipping large quantities of lethal weapons and other supplies into South Viet Nam and are putting many naval vessels and troops into action under the cloak of the "evacuation of the refugees" and "protection of the Americans".

All this represents the US imperialists' direct armed intervention in South Viet Nam and a vicious act intended to escalate the proxy-war there.

This is also a new type of activated aggression against the Vietnamese people, another flagrant violation of the Paris Agreement on Viet Nam and a challenge to the Asian people and peace-loving people the world over.

The Korean people scathingly condemn with surging indignation the US imperialist aggressors for committing the fresh aggressive acts against the Vietnamese people with presumptuous audacity to rave about a "leading role in Asia".

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out:

"The US imperialists are running up against the powerful resistance of peoples everywhere in Asia and are being chased out."

Today the Asian people's struggle against the imperialist aggression and intervention and for the national sovereignty and independent development of the country is intensified as never before. The US imperialists are being forced out of all parts of Asia in the face of stiff resistance offered by the people.

The Asian people will drive out without fail the US imperialist aggressors from Asia to the last man and build a new, prosperous, free and independent Asia.

The US imperialists and Thieu puppet clique are leaving no means untried to turn the tables in their favour in South Viet Nam now that the situation has quickly turned unfavourable to them. But things will never go on as they want. If they persist in the aggressive acts and war escalation manoeuvres in disregard of the historical lessons, turning their faces away from the reality, they will sustain even more serious setback.

The US imperialists must immediately pull back the crooked hands of aggression and intervention from South Viet Nam. The question of South Viet Nam should be, and can be, solved by the South Vietnamese people themselves.

The victory is in store for the South Vietnamese people bravely fighting for the just cause.

Cho Son Won

Syria Advances Steadily

On April 17 the Syrian people will celebrate the memorable 29th anniversary of independence at a time when they are carrying on an energetic struggle to defend the national dignity, restore the occupied Arab territory and build a new society, while opposing imperialism and Zionism.

On this occasion our people offer warm felicitations to the Syrian people.

The courageous Syrian people have firmly defended the gains of the revolution by smashing at every step the aggressive manoeuvres the Israeli aggressors engineered repeatedly at the active instigation of the US imperialists.

Notably, the Syrian people under the correct guidance of President Hafez Al Assad, their outstanding leader, dealt heavy blows at the Israeli aggressors in the Fourth Middle East War in October 1973 and in the uninterrupted fierce battle on the Golan Height. This humbled the aggressors' pride and caused a breach in their aggressive plan to keep the Arab territory under their perpetual occupation and domination.

The Syrian people won a great victory in their repeated struggle against imperialism and Israel. At the same time they made splendid achievements in the strivings to build a new society.

They nationalized over 100 factories which formerly belonged to the Western imperialists, and are now building an oil refinery with 5-million-ton capacity and other large factories.

In accordance with the progressive measures taken by the government, the agrarian reform was carried out and a large number of cooperatives were organized. This has led to rapid growth in agricultural production.

The Syrian people are advancing with surer strides under the slogan of self-reliance. Now a vigorous campaign is going on to fulfil the Third Five-Year Plan.

The government and people of the Syrian Arab Republic strongly support the Asian, African and Latin American peoples in their righteous struggle to build a new society and oppose imperialism, colonialism and racism. They give unstinted support and encouragement to the Palestinian people's solemn struggle for the complete liberation of the country and restoration of the legitimate rights.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"As in the past, so in the future, our people will stand firm by the fraternal Syrian people fighting against imperialism and Zionism and for the building of a new society and actively support their just stand."

The Korean people heartily rejoice, as over their own, over all the successes scored by the Syrian people in their struggle to build a new society and anti-imperialist and anti-Israeli struggle.

The relations of friendship and cooperation between the Korean and Syrian peoples are daily strengthening and developing.

In particular, the visit paid by President Hafez Al Assad, the outstanding leader of the Syrian people, to our country last year not only contributed greatly to the strengthening of friendship and solidarity between the peoples of the two countries but also played a great role in expanding the anti-imperialist front in Asia.

The Syrian people actively support, on the international arena and at international conferences, the Korean people's just struggle to force US imperialism out of south Korea and achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country. They give full support and encouragement to all our efforts.

We are grateful to them for this. The Korean people who value the bonds of fraternal solidarity and friendship with the Syrian people will always fight shoulder to shoulder with them on the same front in the anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle.

Yun Hae Ik

Syrian air force and mechanized units under combined training

Significant Red-letter Day of Sierra Leonean People

Under the correct leadership of President Siaka Probyn Stevens the Sierra Leonean people achieved enormous successes in the last several years following the proclamation of a republic on April 19, 1971.

In Sierra Leone the political and economic footholds of the imperialists and colonialists became weakened considerably and the national economy began to develop rapidly thanks to the progressive measures taken by the government and to the stubborn struggle of the people. Especially in the field of agriculture, the rice yield grew appreciably and the output of other farm produce also increased markedly. Progress was made in the sphere of industry, too.

Meanwhile, education and culture showed much progress.

The Korean people warmly hail the fourth anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of Sierra Leone and big successes attained by the friendly Sierra Leonean people.

The Sierra Leonean government opposes colonialism and racism and pursues the non-alignment policy.

The Sierra Leonean people very highly appraise the great successes gained by our people under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and actively support the Korean people's cause of national reunification.

In his interview with our government delegation which visited his country last March, the President of the Republic of Sierra Leone said:

"I wish you to inform President Kim Il Sung that our stand toward the question of Korea's reunification remains unchanged and that we will continue to maintain this stand."

An emergency meeting of the Central Committee of the All People's Congress of Sierra Leone held some time ago pointed out: If a south Korean "mission" is allowed to be established in Sierra Leone, it will mean recognizing "two Koreas". This is contradictory to the policy of Sierra Leone which supports Korea's reunification. The meeting decided not to allow a south Korean puppet embassy to be opened in Sierra Leone.

In the UN and other international forums, too, Sierra Leone actively supports the struggle of the Korean people to reunify their country independently and peacefully without outside interference. This constitutes a substantial contribution to the just cause of our people and a great encouragement to them.

The Korean people are very grateful to the government and people of Sierra Leone for such support and encouragement and always value the friendship and solidarity with the Sierra Leonean people.

We Korean people who actively support the anti-imperialist, independent stand of the Sierra Leonean people sincerely hope that they will register greater successes in the fulfilment of the 1974-78 economic development plan and that their country will prosper eternally.

Han Dok Yon

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